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<del>/ 011</del>		Application No.	Applicant(s)	+1VV **
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APR 2 9	Office Action Summary .	Examiner	Art Unit	T
<u>A</u>		Thanh Lam	2834	
AN TENI	ne MAILING DATE of this communication ap	1		ddress
Period f	or Reply	pears on the cover sheet h	ran the con coponachee a	uui ess
THE - External control	HORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. ensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. or SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. e period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep o period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period ure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut or reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).		reply be timely filed  rty (30) days will be considered time  NTHS from the mailing date of this  BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status				
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on	·		
2a) <u></u> ☐	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ Thi	is action is non-final.		
3)∐	Since this application is in condition for allowa	ance except for formal ma	tters, prosecution as to th	ne merits is
	closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.	D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposi	tion of Claims			
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra Claim(s) is/are allowed.  Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are rejected.  Claim(s) is/are objected to.  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/	awn from consideration.		
Applica	tion Papers			
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examina The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ac Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corre The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	cepted or b) objected to e drawing(s) be held in abeya ction is required if the drawin	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). g(s) is objected to. See 37 (	
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign   All   b)   Some * c)   None of:  1.   Certified copies of the priority documer   2.   Certified copies of the priority documer   3.   Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea   See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received.  Its have been received in ority documents have bee au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No n received in this Nationa	al Stage
Attachme	nt(s) ce of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summer (DTO 442)	
	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date	
3) 🔲 Info	rmation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 er No(s)/Mail Date		Informal Patent Application (P)	TO-152)



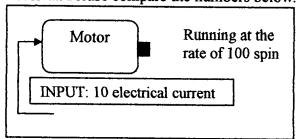
Regarding to Office action summary, I have several questions. From what the summary, I was unclear about the patent procedures. This invention actually was modifying of Michael Faraday's invention" the electromagnet". The only difference was that the invention was included inside of the vacuum. This invention is just my thought and idea, so I don't think I would require to shows any specific details on the structural process.

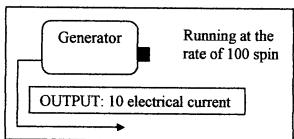
Although in my specification have hadn't clearly stated and fully described the invention. However, the invention idea wasn't yet proved. Yet I have written an essay on the invention itself. I'm still unsure about the patent prosecution procedure. So I want help or more details on where to fit this passage below into the content of the specification.

## Electromagnetic induction by electricity

Many believed that all appliances that require electric power to function would only waste electricity. In other words, it still uses electricity even when it rarely used and saved. But is this thought fully correct? Are there any exceptions?

Proceed this experiment by preparing two congruent electromagnets (one for Motor and the other for the generator) and take one to test it out. If the case was that the input is 10 electrical current and the rate at which the motor run is 100, then connect the two electromagnets (Motor/Generator) and also input 10, it would spin at a rate about 50. Then place them in a vacuum. If the rate of the generator is above 100, then this project is successful. Please compare the numbers below.





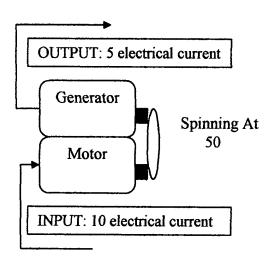
- 1) Motor -> input 10 electrical current -> spins at 100
- 2) Motor/generator -> input 10 electrical current -> spins at 50 -> output 5 electrical current (lose 5)
- 3) Motor/generator -> input 10 electrical current-> spins at 150 -> output 15 electrical current (gain 5) (In Vacuum)

According the example above, in order to gains more electrical current output, the spinning rates of Vacuum model (3) must be greater than it previous performance (1). The weigh of the motor's rotors is an important concept that directly affects the spinning rates.

Motor in expose air	Motor/Generator in Vacuum	
50 lb rotor > Input 10 > Spin 200	2x 50 lb rotors > Input 10 > Spin 150	-33 %
100 lb rotor > Input 10 > Spin 100	2x 100 lb rotors > Input 10 > Spin 150	+50 %
200 lb rotor > Input 10 > Spin 50	2x 200 lb rotors > Input 10 > Spin 150	+200 %
420 ton rotor > Input 10 > Spin 0	2x 420 ton rotors > Input 10 > Spin 150	+??? %

\* All these values, not actual value, are shown as an example to compare. The spin rates of the vacuum would have only slight amount changes because it don't have much of an affect, so we keep the rate values constant.

Base on the chart above, the heavier weights tend to spin less cause of the large amount of friction produced and the gravity attraction. But in a vacuum, that is a different case. Because the Motor / generator is in a vacuum, it does not matter the weight of a substance, the weight is still zero. Therefore friction is reduced. With less friction in a vacuum, the spinning rate will only slight changed. From this chart, using the Motor / generator that is in a vacuum (3) we can overcome the previous models (1). I believe that the motor and generator with the lack of both weight (gravity) and air resistance can run more efficiently and gain more electrical current instead of losing (more profitable). As the result, this project could be successful.



OUTPUT: 15 electrical current

Within a Vacuum

Generator

Motor

Spinning at 150

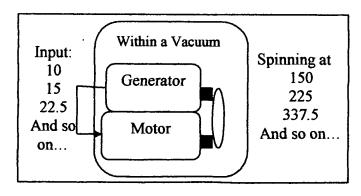
INPUT: 10 electrical current

(Lose 50% electrical current) (Gain 50% electrical current) The more input (1200 GWH), the better the outcome is (becomes 1800 GWH).

Now, continuing the experiment by cut the input of 10 electrical current and link to its own produced 15 electrical current. (Shown on the diagram on the bottom right) For example:

Input: 15→ Spinning at 225→ Output 22.5→ Input: 22.5→ Spinning at 337.5→ Output: 33.75

This would lead to a cycle of endless supplies of electricity. This way the electric current will continuously increase to infinity amount electricity produced.



Now that because of this idea, we can use this idea to established cars, planes, ships, machines and etc. From this idea we can also substitute other energy resources like Gasoline, Gas, Oil, Coal and other substances of power.

All of this above is my theory and has not been proven.

\* Ps. I need help put the patent together in place. Please reply back....